FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO NATION

AU0111446 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Jan 86

["Message of Greetings of Comrade Ramiz Alia Addressed to the Albania People on Occasion of the 1986 New Year" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 1 (ATA) -- Dear comrades and friends, workers, peasants, intellectuals, veterans, youngsters and Enver's Pioneers,

Dear mothers and sisters,

Dear compatriots everywhere you are,

I wish you all wholeheartedly on the New Year. Let it be a year of joys and progress, a year that will bring you happiness and prosperity.

We passed a year full of work, full of struggle and successes, but with difficulties as well. We lived a bitter spring, the most bitter one in all the years of our new life, the spring that separated us from the glorious leader and son of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, we had a fierce unprecedented winter, we passed a summer with an unseen drought. It has never happened to have so many pains and natural calamaties as this year.

But our people did not yield down. On the contrary, in the struggle to face and overcome them our people displayed their magnificent characteristics and virtues, determination, insistence at work and faith in the future, the optimistic spirit that have characterised them always.

It were you, comrade workers, who, with rare political maturity and a lofty spirit of responsibility knew the situations and realised great tasks, you constructed Koman Hydropower Station and new railways, you produced more coal and copper, mass consumer goods and chrome for the homeland.

You were not subdued by the difficulties, dear cooperativists, who worked day and night and reached high yields, the highest till now, in wheat, cotton, tobacco and in many other plants.

The great test we stood has made us stronger and has prepared us better to overcome every obstacle.

The party congratulates and thanks you all, dear comrades, for the heroic and self-denying work during this year, on the great actions you undertook, the fighting spirit and communist conscience, on the valuable experience you won in this struggle. Your mobilisation and readiness to carry out the tasks even in unfavourable conditions, have been a powerful encouragement and inspiration. The victories scored are successes of the line of the party and your work.

During 1985 Albania made other steps forward on the road of socialism. Its prestige in the world raised higher and its international position strengthened. The freedom and independence of our homeland, which we have won through blood and have defended through great sacrifices, were further consolidated. The number of friends and well-wishers of the country have increased, for the enemies, who ill-intentionally put the question "What way will Albania pursue" became completely clear that the resolute march of our party and people on the road of socialism and their consistency to follow loyally the footsteps of Enver are one and inseparable.

Our society is a dynamic, optimistic society with a clear perspective. Every new year, every plan we design opens new horizons to it.

In 1986 we have many tasks to carry out, but we shall have great joys to experience. Today we shall work for the new five year plan. Soon we shall celebrate the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. The year 1986 is the year of the 9th congress of our glorious party and of the commemoration of 45th anniversary of its founding.

A great program of work and actions lies before us. As stressed by the 13th plenum of the Central Committe, it aims at developing in an allsided way the country at faster rates and at constantly improving the wellbeing of the people. The fulfillment of the tremendous tasks of this year constitutes a sound basis for the realisation of the whole five year plan. The party is convinced that all the working people, in the city and countryside, with courage and multiplied energies, with work, courage and uninterrupted drive, will honourably carry them out. As always, our working people, with the communists in the van, will strive to strengthen uninterruptedly the unity of our people, to strengthen the defence of the homeland, to safeguard all the victories of socialism.

At these happy moments, I address you, comrade workers, and on behalf of the party, wish you a happy year full of successes. I address our heroic peasantry and wish it good work and abundant products. I address the younger generation of Albania, the brilliant children and little children of our country and wish them joy and happiness, successes in lessons and life. I address the cadres and specialists, scientists and working people of art and culture and wish fruitful and inventive creativeness. On occasion of the new year, I want to wish and send warm greetings to the veterans of war and the socialist construction, soldiers, officers, all the members of our armed forces. I address and wish all the best to you, dear compatriots, who preserve in your hearts the longing and ardent love for the homeland.

Once again, happy the New Year 1986 to all, dear comrades with great victories.

ALIA, CARCANI GREAT CUBA'S FIDEL CASTRO

AU011518 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, sent the following message of greetings to the Chairman of the State Council and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro:

"Your national day provides us the opportunity that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names, to extend to you and through you to the Cuban people the cordial greetings and the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country."

ALIA RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM MCZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

AU191949 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT In Albanian 4 Dec 85 p 4

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique]

[Text] In the name of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, the people and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and in my name, I would like to express to you dear Comrade Ramiz Alia, to the Paty of Labor of Albania, to the people and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, our warmest greetings on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Albania.
In joining the Albanian people in celebrating this historical event the people of Mozambique take the opportunity to express once more the desire to further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two nations.

In expressing my personal sincere wishes for your personal health and well-being, Comrade President Ramiz Alia, I would also like to wish greater successes to the people and the Government of Albania.

MALILE, FRANCE'S DUMAS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

AU311052 Tirana ATA in English 0732 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 31 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the PSR of Albania and the French Republic, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, has received a message of greetings from the minister for foreign relations of France, Roland Dumas. The message, after expressing warm wishes for the prosperity of the Albanian people, stresses that the "visit the state secretary for foreign relations, Mr. Jean-Michel Baylet, made to Albania recently, is evidence of the interest we show for the development of the relations between our two countries. Let these relations continue to be happily promoted in the future, too, to the mutual benefit of Albania and France".

For his part, in the message of greetings to Roland Dumas, French minister for foreign relations, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, expressed among others his conviction that the relations between the two countries will develop further in the interest of the friendship between the Albanian people and the French people.

On this occasion, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in France, Maxhun Peka, gave a reception, which was attended by the secretary general of the ministry for foreign relations of France, Andre Ross; the director for Europe at this ministry, Francois Plesan; other state personalities as well as heads of the France-Albania Friendship Association, etc. The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

SOFIA REPORTS GORBACHEV, REAGAN TV ADDRESSES

AU0211O2 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] According to a mutual agreement Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, today addressed the peoples of the United States and the USSR respectively. The addresses were carried by USSR central television and U.S. television.

Mikhail Gorbachev concretely said: The Soviet people see peace as [several words indistinct]. In our country there is no family and no household that does not live with the memory of relatives killed during the last war [several words indistinct]. From many of your letters and talks with representatives of your country -- senators, congressmen, scientists, and people of different (?circles) and statesmen, I received the impression that (?you too) understand that our two countries must not fight, and that a conflict between them will mean the greatest of tragedies.

One of the realities of our contemporary world, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, is that it is pointless to strive to strengthen your own security with the help of new kinds of weapons. Today, every new step in the arms race increases the danger and risk for any country and entire mankind. Life shows with a strong voice and insistently that we must march toward reducing the nuclear arsenals, and that peace must be preserved in space. Therefore we are negotiating in Geneva, and we would like very much that during the new year these negotiations achieve success. It is our duty to all of mankind, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, to give it a reliable hope for peace and the possibility to enter the third millenium without any fear. Let us not shift this task to the shoulders of our children. We can hardly achieve this goal if we do not accumulate one drop after another of the most precious capital -- confidence among states and peoples. By all means we must start to liquidate the existing deficit of trust in USSR-U.S. relations. Mikhail Gorbachev greeted the U.S. people on the new year, and wished every American family good health, peace, and happiness.

In his address, Ronald Reagan stressed: A little bit more than a month ago General Secretary Gorbachev and I met for the first time in Geneva. Our goal was to begin a new chapter in our countries' relations and to try and reduce the suspicion and lack of confidence between us. I think that in this respect we had a good beginning. Mr Gorbachev and I spent many hours together and sincerely and seriously spoke about the most important issues of our time: on reducing the huge nuclear arsenals of the two countries, regulating local conflicts, ensuring the international agreement guaranteeing human rights, and on other issues of common interest. One of the most important issues on which we reached agreement was the necessity of reducing the huge nuclear arsenals of the two countries, the President continued. As I have repeatedly stated, a nuclear war cannot be won, and in general, such a war should never take place. Therefore, we agreed to speed up the talks and negotiations in the areas in which there is something in common, and to reduce and finally liquidate the means of nuclear destruction.

On behalf of the American people the U.S. President wished the Soviet people happiness and health in the new year.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIA

AU301941 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] At the invitation of the All Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress Party, on 25 December a delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and chairman of the honorary committee on marking the 100th Anniversary of the Indian National Congress Party in Bulgaria, departed for India. The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the anniversary.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Shyiam Sundar Nath, Indian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

KHRISTOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM URUGUAY

AU302040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Emil Khristov, which took part in the National Conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay, has returned to Bulgaria.

HUSAK DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS TO NATION

LD011545 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Jan 86

[New Year's speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens, comrades! On the threshold of the new year, 1986, I cordially greet you all on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government and myself personally. I wish you good health, new working successes, happiness, joy, and satisfaction in your personal and family life.

Traditionally, on this day we look back to what we have done in the past year and plan to do next year to bring about our hopes, plans and resolutions which each of us and our entire society link with the new year.

Dear friends, we can give a simple answer to the question of how was the past year. Millions of our citizens have done a lot of honest and useful work. Party and state bodies, organizations of the National Front and national committees made great efforts for our people to advance successfully. We strived for active responses to new demands of the time, and looked for and asserted new ways for Czechoslovakia as a modern, advanced socialist state to keep in step with the world.

With pride, love, and determination to continue in their bequest, we recalled the happy moments of the culmination of our people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army -- the 40 years of building a new life. The joyful days of the Spartakiada, which blossomed with youth and beauty, confirmed the united will of our people to continue further on the path of socialism.

In recent days, at a session of the CPCZ Central Committee and then in the Federal Assembly and in national councils, we dealt exactingly and critically with the balance sheet of the past period and with the next tasks. We can say with justification that the basic trends of our political, economic and social development are favorable. Despite the more demanding conditions, we ensure the dynamics of economic growth. According the the preliminary data, the basic tasks of the plan for next year and the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled. Further important production and power generating capacities which increase our economic potential have been put into operation. The international financial position of our state and our currency have been strengthened. On behalf of the highest party and state bodies, and for myself, I would like today to thank you all, workers, peasants, intelligentsia, women, youth, members of the armed forces, and others for your contribution to the achieved results. All those who have contributed to the fulfillment of tasks in industry, agriculture, in other branches of the national economy, in services and health care, in science, education, culture, and other spheres deserve the recognition of our society. Above all we appreciate the fulfillment of socialist pledges of individual teams and new working initiatives in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The fruits of our joint work are reflected in the political, social and economic stability of our state in its firm and recognized international position. They also are reflected in the growth of the standard of living and in personal and social consumption of the population.

Although we know that in some branches there remain shortcomings which have to be removed energetically, it is possible to say that on the whole the supplies for the home market, especially foodstuffs, have been improved. The number of new medical, educational, cultural, and trade establishments, the further kilometers of motorways and of the Prague metro serve to improve living conditions. About 1.5 million citizens moved to modern new apartments in the past 4 years. We have also achieved progress in other spheres. We consider the fact that people in our country can live in security, well and happily, and without fears for the future to be the (?most important) result of our work and policy. These achievements of the socialist system mean a lot, especially in the present world in which millions of people are unemployed, suffer poverty, injustice, and the loss of prospects.

At the same time we soberly assess the work done -- we know that some working teams enter the new year with unfulfilled tasks and that there are other shortcomings, too. We openly criticize weak points and shortcomings which still exist in some places. In order to remove them we must and will proceed even more resolutely -- this is in the interest of the whole society and in the interest of every citizen.

Dear fellow citizens, comrades! This year we enter an important period in the life of our people. In March, the 17th CPCZ Congress will be held. It will assess the results of work of the past 5 years since the 16th congress and will outline a program for the further all-around development of our society for the second half of the 1980's leading up to the year 2000. The draft guidelines for the drafting of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which will be discussed by the Congress, will be published shortly so that our public can comment on it. We approach the congress with a good balance sheet and a clear program which expresses the interests of the people, and corresponds to the new needs of social development. Thus, we are convinced that it will be adopted by the entire National Front. With this joint program and honest accounts of the work done, we shall stand in front of our citizens in the elections at the end of May with the hope that they will give it their support.

We want to continue increasing the standard of living of the population and strengthening the position of Czechoslovakia in the world. This requires the acceleration of the dynamics of the socioeconomic development of our society. We see the main way toward this, above all, in far more intensive application of results of scientific-technical progress, in a broad introduction of top equipment and progressive technologies. Great possibilities in this respect are opened to us by the acceleration of the progress of the international socialist integration with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. We sincerely welcome the results of the extraordinary CEMA session which in past days at its session in Moscow adopted a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000.

In order to fulfill the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is necessary -- to sum it up briefly -- to work well everywhere, to direct better and to manage better. This depends above all on people; on their responsibility, activity, and their creative working interest. Thus, it is very important to create everywhere a creative atmosphere, to support new approaches and to overcome routine and inertia, to care about good organization of work and its fair remuneration, and to observe socialist principles, discipline and order.

Tomorrow we shall start implementing the aims of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and it will be exceptionally important that at every workplace the tasks of the plan are fulfilled from the very beginning and are fulfilled evenly. The demanding work shich we face will be work for the prosperity of our homeland, for the better life of our people.

In the development of life of our society we also attach great importance to the further perfection of our political system of the National Front, the deepening of socialist democracy, and the increased participation of the people in management and administration. In their activity, state bodies at all levels must proceed fully from the premise that they work with people and for people. They have to consult with them more and to lean on their experiences and proposals -- this is one of the basic features of the socialist system.

Dear fellow citizens! Just like all the nations of the world, we, too, consider the preservation of world peace the most important issue of the present, together with states of the socialist community, we are waging an intensive struggle to avert the threat of war, to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent its spreading to space, to return to the relaxation of tension. This is the main essence and goal of the peace policy of socialist countries, and thus also of us. This has been confirmed again by their proposals and initiatives adopted at the session of the Political Consultatives Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia.

New possibilities and propects for the development of dialogue and for the solution of the most urgent international questions of the present were opened by the results of the summit talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. The constructive effort which, in the interest of peace, Comrade CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev made in Geneva, has met with an ardent response from our citizens. The stand and approach of the Soviet delegation was highly appreciated by us and also unanimously approved by us and the other highest representatives of other fraternal socialist countries at the recent summit in Prague.

If the United States and other Western countries proceed as responsibly as the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, it will become possible to improve the international situation, and to solve urgent international problems which worry mankind so much at present. We know that this will not be easy; this will still be a great struggle, and there will be a need to overcome many obstacles. We are, however, convinced that the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the growing efforts of peace-loving and realistic people in the world, will preserve peace for the present and future generations. Chechoslovakia will continue to participate actively in this struggle. It will develop lively international contacts with states of all continents on the basis of mutual advantages and equality, to strive to contribute as much as possbile to the cause of peace and progress.

We sent our cordial New Year's greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, all peoples of good will with whom we are united in the effort for the world without arms and wars.

Comrades, dear fellow citizens! With hopes and optimism we look toward the future. With trust in our strength, in the unity of the party and people, in the close alliance with our allies and friends we shall work with devotion for the prosperity of our socialist homeland. I wish you once more, dear fellow citizens, a new year of peace, good health and happiness. Let our joint work be successful, let the life of our people this year be happy and content!

U.S. ACTIONS BELIE REAGAN'S SOVIET TV ADDRESS

LD021015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Moscow correspondent Stefan Babiak report]

[Text] The 5-minute address given by Ronald Reagan on Soviet television was not the kind of New Year message which evokes security and strengthens hopes, despite the fact that the U.S. President talked a great deal about peace. He mentioned in particular detail the Geneva summit. He said that it helped better mutual understanding, and repeated the words from the joint declaration saying that there can be no victors in a nuclear war and that it must not be allowed at all. He also spoke in favor of a 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons which is being proposed by the USSR.

Immediately afterward, however, he added that Washington insists on its plans for space militarization. The USSR proposed to the United States a complete ban on offensive space weapons, and on this basis it is ready radically to reduce nuclear systems capable of reaching the territory of the other side. Here in Moscow, it has been convincingly proved that space weapons are not at all defensive. By their deployment, the mechanisms of agreements limiting the arms race would collapse and the stategic balance would be replaced by the chaos of an uncontrollable increase of all kinds of weapons. International security, including the security of the United States, would thus be dangerously undermined. Despite this, the U.S. President insists on the "star wars" plans.

Ronald Reagan stressed optimism. True optimism in international affairs, however, could be created by a positive U.S. response to the Soviet moratorium in halting nuclear tests, which was valid until yesterday.

The U.S. President stressed the question of trust. At the same time trade, an instrument of deepening trust, is still blocked by Washington by means of artificial barriers.

President Reagan spoke about understanding between peoples. However, he did not mention any steps undertaken by the U.S. Government against the unprecedented wave of anti-Sovietism which arose in the United States in the past few months. It therefore appears that much more significant in the New Year address of Ronald Regan to the Soviet people is what the U.S. President did not discuss. As regards the promise to speed up the talks on space and nuclear weapons, which is binding also by the joint declaration from Geneva, it will be tested as early as in the next few weeks.

REPORT ON REAGAN, GORBACHEV NEW YEAR'S EXCHANGE

LD012307 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2105 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Report by Moscow correspondent Hans-Juergen Fischer on the New Year's addresses by President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev to the Soviet and American people]

[Text] The U.S. President's New Year's message to the people of the USSR was broadcast at the beginning of the Vremya newscast -- that is to say at prime viewing time -- on all three channels. The million of Soviet television viewers were also able to hear the message from their highest representative to the American people which was also broadcast in the original Russian.

Naturally, the summit meeting between the two leading politicians in November 1985 was at the center of both addresses. It was our goal, President Reagan said in this connection, to start a new chapter in relations between our two countries and to try to dispel the suspicion and mistrust between us. In my opinion we have laid a good foundation stone for this. Mr Gorbachev and I, the U.S. President said, spent many hours together and spoke frankly and seriously about the most important issues of our time: about the reduction of the enormous nuclear arsenals on both sides, about settling regional conflicts, about guaranteeing human rights, and about other questions of mutual interest. One of the most important principles which both politicians agreed on in Geneva, Ronald Reagan said, was the need to reduce the enormous nuclear arsenals on both sides. He reaffirmed the standpoint -- also laid down in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement in Geneva -- that a nuclear war cannot be won and that there must not be one at all. For this very reason, the U.S. President said, we have agreed to speed up negotiations in those areas where we have something in common. On behalf of the U.S. people he wished the people of the USSR happiness and health in the new year.

Mikhail Gorbachev described today's exchange of New Year's messages as a sign of change -- a sign that engenders hope. These few minutes in which I speak to you seem to me to be a great symbol of our common wish to continue the movement toward one another which the U.S. President and I began in Geneva. The peoples, Mikhail Gorbachev continued, do not want the constructive Soviet-U.S. dialoque to be broken off. They want it to produce tangible results.

In his New Year's message to the American people Mikhail Gorbachev said:

[Begin Gorbachev recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] In our country there is not a single family, not a single house, in which family members and relatives are not commemorated who perished in the fire of war -- a war in which the Soviet and the U.S. peoples were allies and fought side by side. I speak of this because in the past we strove together for peace and thus have historical experience in cooperation which could be an inspiration for our joint work in the future. From your numerous letters, from talks with representatives from your country, with senators, with congressmen, scientists, businessmen, and statesmen, I know that in the United States too, poeple realize that our countries must never go to war with one another and that a clash between them would bring about the greatest tragedy so far.

A reality of the present world is the fact that it is nonsense to consolidate one's own security with new types of weapons. At present every new step in the arms race increases the danger and the risk for both sides and for all mankind.

Life demands insistently and emphatically that one must take the path of reducing nuclear arsenals and of preserving peace in space. We conducted negotiations on this in Geneva and we very much want to see them succeed in the new year. [end recording]

In his speech to the American people Mikhail Gorbachev said that the first step to overcoming the mistrust between the two countries has been taken, but that a long and difficult stretch still separates them both. A heroic effort is required to overcome this. Our people are prepared for this in the interests of world peace, he said. I wish you a happy New Year and I wish every American family good health, peace, and happiness, Mikhail Gorbachev said at the end of his New Year's message to the American people.

HONECKER, STOPH RECEIVE USSR GREETINGS MESSAGE

AU211339 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers sent the following message to Enrich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially thank you for the warm, friendly congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, which are based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to futher develop successfully for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of consolidating the socialist community.

We wish you and the people of the GDR to be able to celebrate the 11th SED Congress with new successes in the socialist construction and in the struggle for peace and international security.

GORBACHEV THANKS CITIZENS FOR LETTERS OF SUPPORT

LD302305 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 30 Dec 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has thanked the citizens of the GDR for the numerous letters expressing their support for the Geneva summit and for the Soviet position. He said that the USSR, together with its allies and friends, continue to do everything possible to bring about an improvement in the international situation. For his country the highest obligation is to end the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. Mikhail Gorbachev cited as an example of this consistent peace policy the Soviet renunciation of all kinds of nuclear explosions. The USSR continues to be ready to extend this moratorium beyond 1 January if the United States joins in.

ALBANIAN LEADERS RECIPROCATE GREETINGS MESSAGE

AU222002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, thanked Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for their congratulations on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism. The telegram also conveys to the German people wishes for their well-being.

INCREASE CITED IN RAW LIGNITE PRODUCTION

LD311255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0657 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin 31 Dec (ADN) -- More than 300 million metric tons of raw lignite were mined in the GDR this year. Five years ago, in 1981 [as received], 267 million metric tons were mined. The increase results from greater intensification and from eight newly-opened opencast mines, while during the same period four opencast mines had to stop production because their stocks were exhausted. The capacity of the new opencast mines, situated in the Cottbus, Leipzig and Hallo bezirke, reaches 40 million metric tons of raw lignite per year, the newspaper DER MORGAN reports today.

Whereas in 1981 66.6 percent of GDR energy requirements were covered by home-produced raw lignite, the level is now 72 percent. The economy and population can at all times be given stable supplies of energy. Almost all mined lignite is processed and made available to the consumers in the form of briquettes, electricity, gas, or district heating.

However, mining conditions have become more complicated, as 4.5 cubic meters of overburden now have to be moved for every metric ton of coal, while in 1981 the figure was 4.2 cubic meters. Opencast mines are becoming deeper: the average depth is currently 71 meters, with some mines surpassing a depth of 100 meters.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA -- A working plan for cultural and artistic cooperation between the GDR and the Mongolian Peoples Republic in the next 5 years was signed in Ulaan Bataar over the weekend. The document also contains commitments connected with joint work in science and education, higher education, and vocational training. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 28 Dec 85 LD]

REAGAN, GORBACHEV STRESS PEACE IN NEW YEAR

LD012229 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Report by correspondents Jozsef Barath in Moscow and Elemer Csak in New York on the New Year's addresses by President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev]

[Text] [Barath] Ronald Reagan appeared before Soviet viewers alongside the U.S. flag, his wife's photograph, and a bunch of flowers in surroundings that suggested the atmosphere of an everyday workroom. In the Moscow television "Vremya" news cast, the U.S. President summed up the results of the Geneva summit meeting. He described its significance by saying that it is destined to open a new chapter in the history of relations between the two countries; it will reduce mistrust and mutual suspicion. Ronald Reagan repeated that a nuclear war must not be sparked off between the two superpowers and then assured the millions of Soviet viewers that the U.S. people do not wish them any ill. The administration's objective is that as a result of the upcoming round of the Geneva talks it should be possible to reduce the strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent. The U.S. President said that his dream is that in the future -- when every side possesses effective defensive systems -- then the nuclear offensive weapons might be annihilated. On Soviet television's national program, Ronald Reagan expressed the U.S. concept of personal freedom according to which every person is the unique work of God and thus has a right to freedom of expression and freedom of movement and religion. Reagan called on the USSR to cooperate in the guaranteeing of human rights. The U.S. President spoke about the possible joint efforts in connection with the settlement of regional conflicts, about Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States this year, and about his own visit to the USSR next year. Finally, the U.S. President called on the Soviet and American peoples for joint work in the interest of the current year being the year of peace. Then he thanked his viewers for their attention in Russian.

[Csak] It was the first time that the leaders of the USSR and the United States have addressed New Year messages simultaneously to each other's people, as the U.S. commentators assessing Gorbachev's and Reagan's speeches pointed out. According to the commentator from (?CNN) television, the exchange of greetings did not contain specific announcements, but it is important that the two politicians placed frequent emphasis on the significance of safeguarding peace. Analysts from the ABC network note that a common element in the speeches is that both sides urged the reduction of nuclear armaments. On the other hand there was a divergence in that while Mikhail Gorbachev proposed the peaceful preservation of outer space, Ronald Reagan, alluding to the space armament plans, spoke about the need for mutual defensive systems. Commentators here highlight the fact that both leaders spoke about the continuation of dialogue and about further summit meetings. With regard to the latter, U.S. Government circles have been informed that the USSR has proposed the beginning of September instead of June for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit, so that there might be enough time to prepare substantive agreements.

PAL LOSONCZI DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

LD011512 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 86

[New Year's address by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council]

[Text] My esteemed fellow patriots:

Not only have we said good-bye to one year and greeted another at midnight; with 1985 a 5-year period too has come to an end, and I would like to dedicate these New Year good wishes for five happier years. In the period of the Sixth 5-Year People's Economic Plan, which we have just left, the economic balance in the country has further improved, and we have maintained our fundamental social achievements. However, our life has become more difficult, not only because of international economic circumstances which have turned out even more severe than expected, but also because of our own shortcomings. It has become clear that our people's economy can adjust only more slowly than necessary to the changed requirements of the international world markets. The rate of improvement of economic operations and the structure of production has not been sufficient to halt the worsening of trade terms which has been going on for over a decade. National income has not grown to the planned extent; thus we had to maintain the external and internal balance of the economy mainly by restraining internal consumption.

In 1985 the output of our people's economy in several areas has fallen short of the target. This cannot be blamed only on the hard winter; the fact that economic management and direction have not improved to the desired extent tipped the balance heavily. These facts demand the continuous modernization of the economic management, the acceleration of democratization in the implementation of interested and mutually dependent tasks. Despite the slower than planned development it is certain that the great independence and the entrepreneurial freedom of enterprises can multiply the chances for a more efficient economic operation, while the small enterprises and organizations have, among other things, eased tensions in such important areas as the improvement of the variety of goods and diverse services to the population.

We may list the strengthening of socialist democracy, too, among our achievements. This has gained expression not only in such events of nationwide significance as the 13th MSZMP Congress, the National Assembly and local council elections, trade union or Patriotic People's Front elections, but also in the decentralization of powers and spheres of authority and, last but not least, the preparation and carrying out of the election of enterprise councils.

The lessons of the present coincide with our experiences going back several centuries in history; talent, industry, and a sense of responsibility exist in our people; thus, we have the potential to overcome even more difficult times. I would like to take this opportunity as well, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the government, and on my own behalf, too, to say thanks to all those who, with their mental or physical work or creative activity or on frequent occasions by personal example, have contributed to the improvement of our difficult situation.

My esteemed fellow patriots, the Hungarian People's Republic out of proportion to its size and population, has tried to contribute to the easing of international tensions, to the return of the atmosphere of detente and trust. We believed, even in the most difficult times, that there was a need for dialogue, for the settlement of controversial issues by means of negotiations. It is also for this reason that we consider of great importance the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Geneva which led to a better understanding of each other's position and which can contribute to the normalization of relations between the two superpowers. The summit has created the possibility for the improvement of the international atmosphere and to our ability to carry on with our internal building work in slightly better circumstances.

It is our conviction that the consistent fight of the socialist community of countries for the achievement of peaceful coexistence, for the halting of the arms race, for disarmament, and for peace and progress serves the future of the entire mankind. It gladdens us too that the Hungarian People's Republic, as a socialist country, as a solid member of the socialist community, is recognized as a reliable and correct partner throughout the world, and one which can be relied upon in both political and economic contacts. According to our experience the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community as well as the Third World and the advanced capitalist countries all honestly endeavor to strengthen the links of cooperation with us.

They respect our intentions, our (?character of) predictability; they are ready for the further development of contacts in all spheres of life. The holding of the European Cultural Forum gave our homeland further recognition: There was general opinion that Hungary proved to be a good host. It ensured and assisted the debate of even the most differing opinions and a better understanding of each other's positions, and by so doing contributed to the strengthening of the process of European security and cooperation. A particular triumph for us was the fact that politicians and significant cultural personalities participating in the forum were able to familiarize themselves, from close quarters, with our life and culture. For our part we will endeavor to ensure that political reasons do not obstruct the development of mutually advantageous economic and cultural relations.

Speaking about this new year and the Seventh 5-Year-Plan, which is now beginning, I must say that our political, economic, social, and cultural program is based on the resolutions and principles of the 13th MSZMP Congress. This takes into account those international facts and processes which can affect our socialist construction. It takes into primary consideration the fact that not only our homeland, but all countries of our socialist community are living in a period of renewal and face further and more difficult tasks. These circumstances make a common coordinated policy which serves the interest of our people even more necessary.

While building on international cooperation we nevertheless have to solve our own domestic problems. Our lifestyle, our being recognized internationally, are dependent decisively on the successes of our domestic tasks and development. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we have defined in particular the further development of economic management, the realization of our published socioeconomic programs, increased efficiency of our economic operations and, through this, an increased rate of economic growth, and improved external balance and, in harmony with the economic achievements, an improved lifestyle. These frameworks make it possible for every enterprise, institution, community, and individual to be more creative, independent, and effective in their work.

In the spirit of these ideas, on the first day of the new year, I wish on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the government, all sons of this homeland, all friends of Hungary, a happy, successful and peaceful new year.

JARUZELSKI DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

LD010006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Dec 85

[New Year's interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of State by reporters Bogumila Wander and Marek Gajewski at the Belweder Palace on 31 December -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Bogumila Wander] General, 1985 will end in less than 4 hours. Every year on New Year's Eve the chairman of the Council of State appears before Polish Radio and Television microphones and cameras. This year's format differes from this tradition.

[Jaruzelski] Indeed, the form of today's New Year's meeting is different from the traditional one, but I decided that since I have so many opportunities for official speeches, I would make a statement which is more in the nature of a conversation -- a conversation with you and an indirect conversation television viewers who are now facing television screens, as well as with radio listeners who, I hope, are listening to me. All in all, however, it is probably not such a great deviation from the old tradition and principle, as the most weighty and essential substances, from the point of view of our country and nation, will be contained in this conversation.

[Marek Gajewski] Seeing that your appearance is atypical, could I ask an atypical question?

[Jaruzelski] Go ahead.

[Gajewski] How did you spend New Year's Eve, the first postwar New Year's Eve, exactly 40 years ago?

[Jaruzelski] Forty years is a long time and consequently it is difficult to remember details. On the other hand, it is hard to forget the rich hues of the time we lived through then. It was a harsh, hungry, cold, and dangerous winter. I think it would be difficult today to convey all the thoughts and hopes we had; but I would probably not be mistaken if I said that above all we felt expectation and desire for an ordinary human life, a life in peace.

As far as New Year's eve itself is concerned, regretfully I do not associate it with anything cheerful, happy, or pleasant. Quite the contrary, it is precisely because I still feel the burden and drama of that day that I retain it in my memory. It was on that very day, 31 December 1945, that as an officer of the 5th Infantry Regiment, I was participating in a tactical operation against a Ukrainian insurgent army band which attacked a shipment of grain near Hrubieszow allocated for bread for the town's residents.

[Gajewski] That occurred New Year's eve?

[Jaruzelski] That was on New Year's Eve night. Anyway, it went on for several more days. The fight was dogged, bloody; the band was routed and scattered. But then, there were many such operations. All in all, the struggle with the reactionary underground lasted nearly 3 years. It cost thousands of lives, including -- and it makes me especially bitter to speak of this -- soldiers, among them those with full campaign records, right up to Berlin, as well as wartime partisans. That is sad and painful. I apologize for dwelling on this subject; perhaps it is not very appropriate for this holiday occasion, but I think it gives rise to reflections which are also important for today.

First, it illustrates how far we are from those times, those days and events; how Poland has changed; and how our lives have changed. Second, it shows how we must value calm, personal safety, and the country's safety; and above all how we must value national accord. I think we must defend those values, stand guard over them.

[Wander] I would like to ask a question that must [word indistinct] How, general, do you assess the past 365 days in our country?

[Jaruzelski] There is no yardstick that can be used to accurately measure whether it was a good or a bad year. However, I think one can realistically and credibly say that the past year was undoubtedly better than the previous one. In fact, progress was made in every sphere of our nation's life. Progress was greater or lesser, but it was made. I would particularly like to stress progress made in the sphere of normalization, of national accord, of activeness and the citizen's sense of responsibility, which found especially eloquent expression in the results of the PPR Sejm elections; in the extension and deepening of national accord; and in the consolidation of Poland's standing in the world. These are the exceptionally important values which we undoubtedly achieved this year. Economic progress made is also undoubted [word indistinct]. I stress that I am aware of all its capabilities and threats; but it was progress which created a better point of departure for the implementation of the 5-year plan we are now entering.

It was a year in which Poland's position in the socialist community was strengthened. The processes of integration and cooperation with the allies developed positively.

Finally, it was a year in which we lifted ourselves by our own means to a significant role; and -- and I want to emphasize this -- we protected the honor of the republic in the international arena. These achievements could be multiplied; but at the same time, we know that after all, there are many food shortages and problems which continuously demand solutions. I would not like to cite them today. We often speak of these things, and every Pole is aware, sees, and feels them in his daily life. What is the conclusion drawn from this? The conclusion is probably that we should all, everyone jointly, make a further effort in order to remove these weaknesses and difficult problems which are still piled up in front of us. I treat this as the primary task for 1986.

I think that in the material sphere, the best, most straightforward cure would be this: If everyone, and I stress every one of us from top to bottom, would do his job honestly, reliably and well, we would universally achieve such a state that I do not doubt that Poland would become a country of plenty.

But, returning again to your question: There is no doubt that every person assesses the past year above all, through the prism of his own fate, from his own experiences. And yet, almost every Polish family was host to joy, happiness and satisfaction, but often also host to sadness. We were not free from tragedies that deeply moved our society such as the accident in a Walbrzych colliery and the death on duty of 18 miners. Such is life, joy and sadness, and such is the history of mankind. The thing is, tomorrow should be better than today, and that justified hope for the better should be present in Polish homes. I believe that it will be better.

[Gajewski] What is your opinion, general, on the coming year of 1986. Will it be good for Poland and the world?

[Jaruzelski] Anticipation, particularly anticipation on such a broad scale and dimension, is very resky. Nevertheless, one can and should anticipate. I think that in this case one should begin with the international situation, because on this level the fate of mankind will be settled in the final reckoning as a matter of peace or war.

The passing year created and outlined some good hopes. Of particular importance was the Geneva meeting. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and socialist countries filled with constructive initiatives of various kinds undoubtedly will bring results. However, one must not count on the automatic or too simple development of events.

In particular, there are some alarming events, occurring even in the last days of this year. Here I am thinking of, let me put it this way, the militaristic arrogance of imperialism which has made certain decisions and taken actions contrary to our desires and expectations. That is why I think that on one side one should have considerable patience and persistence in searching for peaceful means of continuing the policy implemented by the countries of our community. As usual, Poland will actively participate in these actions, and will considerably contribute to them.

As far as our internal, national expectations are concerned, I think that there will be further progressin normalization and further progress in the sphere of national accord. This is a matter of utmost importance. Against this background one has to stress particularly strongly the awakening of protest in every honest Pole and patriot. I Would call it bowing to a foreign influence whether one wants to or not.

Everything that undermines the idea of accord the process of normalization, in reality, serves goals which are not Poland's, contributes to pessimism and to dividing Poles -- in a word, contributes to eakening Poland. In 1986 I very much want -- and I think we all want -- the process of accord, a process founded on the supreme interests and goals of our state, to achieve a new, higher frontier. It must be stressed that in the approaching year we intend -- and I think we can carry it out -- to achieve great progress in the process of what I would term moral rebirth; to be precise, in eliminating and removing from our life all,morbid growth, deformations, pathologies, criminality, and getting rich at someone else's expense. At the same time we will constantly bear in mind -- and here I will quote the very apt words of the poet:

Knock the crown from the stupid head of the proud and overweening, and put death's head on the handiwork of the snarling governor.

These are hard-hitting, harsh words, but it is worth constantly bearing them in mind. One must do so.

Finally, in the economic sphere, I am convinced that we will take another step forward; that there will be improvement and progress. Above all, I base these hopes and convictions on the undoubted acceleration of scientific and technical progress; and on the increase in broadly-understood economies and effective management, which should be awakened and strengthened to a considerable extent by the introduction of modernized mechanisms of economic reform, and which will contribute in a fresh and more effective way than previously to the achieving of these goals. Finally, I would like to stress here that 1986 will be the year of the 10th PZPR Congress. This should impart dynamism into the ideological, political, and socioeconomic life of the country. We regard the congress, of course, as an internal party event.

At the same time, however, we see it as a national one, as the work and program of all those Poles who desire the success and socialist development of our homeland. All in all then, I believe that the year before us will be a very important one, perhaps even a decisive one in a certain sense. I believe it will be a good year.

[Gajewski] We thank you for the conversation. General, we would like to convey to you the very best New Year wishes in the name of our listeners and viewers.

[Jaruzelski] Thank you, and I sincerely return such wishes. May I be permitted to address all Poles here and convey to them the best New Year wishes; but also to share with them this thought: It is our eternal tradition and custom that on this New Year's Eve, Poles look to the still unknown future. It is at just such a time of contemplation that we should consider our national tasks and needs which have often presented themselves to us in the course of both past and recent history, (?to reveal) that we can sweep aside various sorts of resentment and doubt to enable us to concentrate on matters which are supreme for all, such as the republic's well-being, and the well-being of our homeland. I would like, with these words, to particularly address those, who, with their whole lives, have proved this very truth; from whose struggle, hardship, and toil, Poland was created to live. I offer sincere greetings and wishes of health and a sense of a duty to the homeland well fulfilled by our veterans.

I would like to address words of cordial thanks to all our countrymen, whose work and service, patriotic attitude and emotional bond have contributed to the unquestionable achievements of the passing year. I would like to appeal to the youths, that their ambitions and their fervor to meet demands and tasks of the coming century continue and grow. I would like to convey cordial greetings to our compatriots who were scattered by fate beyond the borders of our homeland. Despite differences of opinion and different appraisals, we want them to remember that our country and land is also their homeland, the place of their origin.

I convey cordial greetings and best wishes to our friends from socialist states; and I also greet all those from other countries who have not yielded to anti-Polish slanders, and who have maintained reason and kind understanding regarding complex problems of our country.

I address you all, dear compatriots, with warm wishes from the bottom of my heart that 1986 will be a year of the fulfillment of your desires, a year of calm and peace, creative and fruitful work, and that it will be a year in which health and happiness will prevail in your families, a year of fond memories. Most of all, I hope it will be a year that, by our joint work and effort, will bring the best to our homeland, Poland.

Once more I greet you warmly and wish you a healthy and happy year.

DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI VISITS AIR REGIMENT

LD311800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] On New Year's Eve the national defense minister, General of the Army Florian Siwicki, visited the soldiers of the Warsaw 1st Air Fighter Regiment. He visited an action station, an aircraft servicing bay, and other places. He also called on a radio communications station crew. The national defense minister then met with the unit's personnel, civilian employees, national servicemen, and representatives of military families' organizations. Gen Siwicki conveyed soldierly words of gratitude for the year's work and wishes for a happy new year.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES 23D PZPR CC PLENUM

LD?211744 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec pp 1, 3

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR Council of State, on 21 December at the 23d PZPR Central Committee Plenum in the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the Politburo report and the speeches by members of the party and government leadership contain a great deal of information, assessments, and directions. Extensive and active discussion supplemented and enriched them. This is appropriately reflected within the resolutions that have just been passed. The materials of the 23d plenary session are very extensive. They now must be backed up by a propaganda and dissemination campaign. They must be studied within the aktiv and by the entire party. First and foremost, however, they must be translated into concrete tasks for implementation. This makes it possible for my final speech to essentially be a commentary, emphasizing the aspects that seem most important.

Our deliberations included numerous aspects. However, they do have a common denominator; specifically, they refer to the 10th PZPR Congress and its prospects. Therefore, it is primarily from this angle that I wish to take a look at individual problems. Now, with regard to the economy, the achievements being scored, the overcoming of many and varied obstacles and weaknesses, and the process of embarking upon development tasks on an ever wider scale, are of key significance for the working class and its party.

They directly affect all workforces, with each worker as: a main creator of material goods and national income; a consumer, interested in improving material and cultural conditions within society; someone who exercises control, with full rights along with others over his workplace; andas participants in the collective aspirations of a class that plays the foremost role in the development of the nation and its state, in the totality of socialist transformations.

It is with this in mind that we examined the conclusions arising from the information supplied by the Central Committee departments and by voivodship committee departments on the state of the fulfillment of tasks set by the 16th Central Committee plenum. It is a record illustrating the consistency and quality of party work, from the central to the lowest levels. The gradual activization of workers in all areas of political, social, and economic life, and the gradual increase in numbers of party members, testify to the faithfulness to the line of the 9th congress.

As we recall, the strengths and achievements of the 16th plenum occurred in the firm setting of working class problems within economic realities. The economy's character is such that, regardless of intentions, it is easy to have a one-sided fascination for general economic conceptions, macroindicators of a material and statistical type. However, it is man who decides everything that happens within the economy in the final analysis. The party's most important tasks regarding the economy's further restoration and development hinge on reaching him, coming to an understanding with him, convincing him, and demonstrating and confirming to him the direct interdependence between the productivity of work and living standards.

For the party, serving the working class requires listening to its voice, taking its opinions into account, fully understanding its problems and pains, and being honest in mutual relations.

But, it is an essential, simultaneous duty to gather and organize leading working class forces, to overcome alien influences, in the case of false consciousness and demagogy, and to bring a process to life in which the worker will feel he is a true manager [gospodarz] of his socialist state. I am certain that these intentions and duties will be mirrored in our party program, in the campaign which is just beginning, and at the 10th congress itself.

The congress will undoubtedly, and consistently recall the decisions of the historic 9th extraordinary congress, and the road then chosen. This will find expression in the Marxist-Leninist program line, in the consistent way of fulfilling the accord between struggle and reform, and in the continuity and deepening of the processes of socialist renewal.

It is the logic of progress that we change reality by implementing resolutions. In a new situation, former decisions -- precisely because they turned out to be correct, bringing about true progress -- are gradually losing their topicality. A need is born to go further, to dig deeper, to set more ambitious objectives. This is precisely what will be put to the 10th congress as a creative continuation of our party's line to date, under conditions which are very different from those in which we were active a few years ago.

The party convened the 9th congress under dramatic circumstances, on the wave of a sharp and violent emotional experience, under the fire of unscrupulous counterrevolution. We will refer fully to what is meant by a return to Leninist norms in the campaign prior to the 9th congress, what was creative and progressive, and to the atmosphere of deep involvement, authenticity, sincerity, and intensive thinking. Thus, we will hold a bold and critical discussion, but a simultaneously responsible and constructive one as well. There will be fully democratic elections, free from nervousness and inadmissible pressure.

There will be no departure from internal party democracy, but there can be no return to spontaneity. Precongress campaigning must constitute an expression of model democratic centralism, confirmation of fundamental norms, and principles of our party consciousness.

Talks will be held with all party and candidate memmbers during the precongress period. It meets the need for close contact, to see and appreciate human individualism which creates the party and defines its quality. This is not a hidden or indirect form of verification, but was and still is done through life, political struggle, and the constant testing of convictions, attitudes, and character. Ideological and moral selection was made in the dramatic past by two million comrades who remained in the party, as well as those who have recently joined our ranks in increasing numbers from one quarter to another.

This November was the fourth consecutive month to show an increase in party membership. However, we did sustain great losses, not just numerical, but, in part, qualitative losses as well over the past years. We should bear in mind the bitter thought of honest people who, however, had little resilience: They broke and lost their sense of purpose under the influence of the crisis upheaval and its complicated course. We do not regard them as opponents, nor do we regard them as being lost forever. On the contrary, each instance of joining anew in constructive activities, of reevaluating one's decisions made under the influence of one's emotions, is something to be happy about. The party's wisdom requires that we must differentiate between deserters and two-faced individuals and those who are confused and lost in the whirlwind of events.

The party purifies itself during difficult trials, hardens itself and becomes stronger. In this sense, the party is stronger today. Individual precongress conversations must serve the cause of further strengthening it: This means that the need exists for a better definition of territorial weaknesses and weaknesses occurring within various communities, for working out methodologies and a concrete plan for overcoming these weaknesses, and for harnessing the party's entire potential. The conversations will take place within the spirit of the principles enshrined in the statute. Each person will be able to say anything close to his heart, anything that worries or concerns him. The party, too, has the right to demand things of its members, and to tell them what it expects of them. Thus, we have check-ups as to whether tasks have been fulfilled; especially those tasks that arise from the membership of public organizations. We have increased expectations here, especially of those party members recommended by the party who are now occupying leading positions.

We wish to invite party veterans, those who participated in the struggle for national and social liberation; those who built People's Poland; those who remain faithful to the party's ideals and its political line; those who continue to be interested in the party's problems; and those who deeply experience its problems -- problems with which generations of their successors are coming to grips, as well as problems with which generations of those they have brought up are coming to grips, to participate in the teams conducting the conversations.

Veterans' experience must be used well, and their views and proposals listened to with attention. I would also like to stress the importance of representatives of the new party generation participating in the talks. We call upon the young today: The turn of the century is your start, so the 10th congress is your congress, just as its long-range program is your program. You will implement it for yourselves, and for Poland.

The party has been consolidated around its general line, around the Central Committee. It has reconstructed and is consolidating its cohesion. The campaign prior to the 10th congress, and the congress itself must irreversibly close the period during which facts and attitudes surfaced which strained party unity. We do not wish to remind anyone of his past errors if they have been overcome, if today faithfulness to ideological principles and to the party's statute is being confirmed, and if a readiness for the disciplined implementation of resolution is present. But we will also not allow anyone to undermine the achieved unity. Attempts at party splits, compartmentalization of party activists, or the rekindling of out-of-date disputes, would be very damaging and would serve our enemies. The 10th congress must univocally and strongly confirm that we are the party of the common socialist idea, common aspirations, common work, and service.

Esteemed conrades, precongress meetings and conferences are to play a great mobilizing and inspirational role. Their responsibility will be unquestioned for the atmosphere and quality of the campaign -- in short, for the newsworthy start of a historical stage in the party's activity.

The success of precongress work will be decided by close, direct contact between branches, activists, apparatus, and basic organizations.

Members of the authorities and activists must offer them advice and help, must serve as an example of ideological adherence to principles and frankness, political culture, and a creative approach to problems and tasks. With this in mind, we should also make an analysis of the burdening -- of the lowest echelons in particular -- with paperwork or with an excess of reporting back. This was discussed, among other things, at a Central Committee meeting with the editors and correspondents of CHLOPSKA DROGA, by the secretary of the Parish Committee in Radziechowy, Bielso Voivodship, Comrade Jarzy Talic.

Comrade Antoni Holodok has written to me on the same matter. Our secretaries are kept busy, constantly writing reports. What is a report worth when it is written by a man who has no contact with the people? Of great importance is the awakening of general interest in the content of programs and all the issues to be discussed at the congress. Within the range and rhythm of the precongress work we must gather the widest possible societal circles. An important task lies with the press, radio, and television. We await initiatives, interesting ideas, and an enrichment in the content and form of newspapers and periodicals, transmissions, and programs. In a word, we must work according to a joint concept but always find new and bold forms of presentation.

Looking back over our shoulders, we see the immensity of the struggle and work, forces and time expended, which have been invested in snatching Poland from a crisis situation; in the defense and strengthening of system principles and state order; in socialist renewal and rebirth of the talent for progress; and in the rebuilding of our state's international position.

Now, looking ahead, we see the enormity of the problems and tasks, dangers and challenges, to which we must find the correct answer; namely, one which will best serve socialist Poland.

What our party has done in fulfilling its governing and leading role, it has not accomplished alone. Millions of people were of decisive significance here. They worked and created; they embarked upon a path of agreement and social activeness; and they rallied around PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth]. Despite bitter experiences, they decided to make their presence felt in a tangible manner; specifically, to participate in and give support to the great idea of the fatherland's socialist development. That is why the positive things with which we will usher in the 10th congress will pertain to all participants in the struggle and work, to the huge ranks of those who do not belong to any party.

However, they must also take into consideration shortcomings, inefficiency and slackness, and manifestations of social and moral evil. Satisfaction and concern alike must be shared by everyone. The same goes for mutual criticism and high mutual expectations. The ever wider manifestations of true optimism, of various initiatives that serve to confirm the proverbial Polish enterprising spirit, go hand in hand with areas of apathy, of minimizing goals and ambitions, and of reconciliation to all that is grey and mediocre. Our opponents work in this direction. Above all, their tactic today consists in sowing pessimism that paralyzes social energy. The precongress campaign and the congress itself undoubtedly will be accompanied by all this. However, it is timely to recall the forecasts given to us 4, 3, 2, or even 1 year ago. None of them came true. It turned out to be bankrupt. It was not possible to break Poland and to throw it to its knees, to isolate it and block it off.

If, they attempt to make capital out of recalling the past during the precongress period, they will meet with yet another defeat. This is because our trump card is that we have called the errors and deviations by their proper name.

We laid them bare, as a Marxist-Leninist party should. We have nothing to hide. We are acting openly, for all to see, under society's control.

We must continue to show concern so that with regard to our present-day attitudes and actions, no examples of understatement, no instances of shirking the issues and, above all, no recurrence of deviations and unhealthy aspects take place. That is why criticism and self-criticism are so essential to our party. Let me once again remind those who wish to have a rest from it:

The stronger we get, the faster we gain understanding and trust, the greater our achievements and potential become, and the more essential the instruments for critical analysis and conclusions become.

The 10th congress will become a congress of tomorrow, a congress of prospects. In order that they may come true, we will need the will, strength, and resilience of all peoples. What we wish is this: that millions of our fellow countrymen, together with us, the party, should, in the universal precongress debate, share our common concern, and set about creating an ambitious and realistic vision of Poland at the end of the twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first century. Our daily life continues to be difficult difficult, harsh, and full of obstacles. However, the thought of the future is inseparable from our present life, for it must be closely linked with today's concerns.

In the coming period, people will devote even greater attention to what is around them, to their workplaces, to the bodies that administer their housing estates, to the municipal economy, to shops and service centers, to the offices, schools, and hospitals with which they come into contact, and to post offices, railway stations and bus stops. This attention will be focused on all that their life depends on in the simplest and simultaneously most essential dimension.

We must ensure that the year the 10th congress takes place becomes a period of setting our house right on a grand scale, a period of tangible progress in eliminating various irritating issues of concern to the working class and to all of society. Not a single issue of importance to society, not a single justified issue that has been touched upon prior to the Sejm elections can be overlooked.

Our obligation is to persistently demand that everything that can be settled today is settled and to set a realistic deadline and method of implementing what must be done at a later date. The role of the representative system, of the Sejm and of the People's Councils (RN); of self-management bodies; of the trade unions, social organizations, and associations, is large. We have taken a great step forward in the sphere of socialist democracy. We have expanded and strengthened its system. The chief stress must now be on its effectiveness; on the specific effects of various types of initiatives. However, if -- and this often happens -- they come up against unjustified formal and procedural barriers, as Comrade Ogielgo referred to, then it is the party's affair to lead in overcoming them.

Law and order must be consolidated within our socialist state, but of a nonbureaucratic, not bureaucratic, kind. This is a serious topic in the precongress debate on a national scale and in the local areas of all party echelons and organizations.

Comrades, we must ensure a rich economic content for the precongress campaign. A particularly difficult 3-year period is coming to an end. We are opening up the prospect for the post-crisis 5-year period. The Politburo and government report eloquently reminded us that it will take its course in conditions of multidimensional complexity. Cognizance of existing barriers is not universal. Not only in society, but in some party links as well, there is still no sense of the acuteness, of the outright dramatic urgency of the duties and demands we face. At the last Politburo meeting, we examined the implementation of tasks in the sphere of economic education in the party and society. There has been some progress; but a good many weaknesses remain, as well as naive imaginings, and farfetched ideas. There is also the ordinary lack of education.

It is made more acute by the lack of amended textbooks, which would reflect the contemporary state of knowledge, textbooks of political economy, socialism and the various branches of economics, and also lucid and understandable popular periodicals. But even the best education is just a promulgation of knowledge. After all, it is not enough to know: the important thing is that the acquired knowledge, finding confirmation in human decisions and actions -- beginning with managing cadres from the party and social activists -- should become a true and lasting economic culture, that it may awaken respect for the objectives and the principles of the reform, for the law, for the partner in cooperation not through words but through deeds; that it may aim to make use of economic instruments in accordance with their purpose; that it may ensure that the economic game retains its principles of soundness [rzetelnosc] and responsibility. All this will take on particular significance during the precongress discussion on the coming 5-year period. The still difficult conditions in which progress is being sought, and, simultaneously, the great social expectations, heighten the need for a precise correlation of what is desired with what is possible. A situation of an excess of so-called just goals in relations to existing conditions must not be allowed to materialize again. The plan cannot be a concert called: something pleasant for everyone. it will be pleasant for everyone if we achieve a realistic acceleration of the country's progress. This depends upon an apt selection of tasks and, then, their consistent implementation.

That is why work on the draft program for 1986-90 will continue. The precongress discussion must become a successive phase of social consultation, leading to a deeper recognition and ways of tapping resources. In a word, we will awaken in this matter an alternative way of thinking, which will bring us closer to the top of our possibilities.

In turn, this stream of initiatives appropriately evaluated, and managed, will optimize the shape of the central plan, and will enrich experience to date in the socialization of the planning process. In discussions, and particularly in essential speeches made by Comrades Bafia and Sadowski, much attention was devoted to economic reform. Its history has indeed been a pioneering period. This qualitatively new undertaking was decided upon within crisis economic conditions with all its material, social, and psychological consequences. We are guarding, and will continue to guard, the provisions of the reform, but its best defense is a consistent application of economic mechanisms. Unfortunately, those who defend the reform by words often are not willing to observe its rules in practice.

Individual solutions will be judged by results. These are still not sufficient, but the exceeding of the precrisis productivity level by 8 percent and a reduction in material and energy consumption, are, to a great extent, undoubtedly results of the reform.

The reform is being implemented by people with various inclinations. Thus, centralist attempts and temptations as well as particularism occur.

Comrade Antoni Lewandowski from Krakow wrote to me: The government applies three s's for enterprises in the economic reform but some managements add a fourth s: licence [samowola]. By acting against it we do not undermine, but consolidate the reform. We draw the attention of party branches and organizations to it. We support the growth of the role of self-management as masters in their workplaces, caring for production and efficiency, and confirming the sense of their systemic and legal role.

The course of the Katowice Congress of the Polish Economic Society [PTE] and of our recent meeting with its leading activists allow us to state that the cause of the reform has a reliable and strong ally. We also attach great importance to an active continuation of the Commission for Economic Reform Affairs' activity. Its next meeting will take place shortly.

The country and its citizens' interests and the dictates of both economic and social rationality coincide on the plane of strengthening economic equilibrium. This is a condition for the successful course of developmental processes and the foundation of the realization of social targets. Shortages and market disorganization are always a source of weakening coproduction links, of consolidating monopolistic attitudes, of obliterating the compulsion of efficiency with easy money [latwy pieniadz] and, therefore, of weakening the role of economic mechanisms. This is simultaneously the subsoil of bribery, profiteering, and demoralization. The lack of market equilibrium must be combatted from two sides: by increasing the supply of goods and services and simultaneously by consistently closing the taps through which money not covered by productivity leaks away, and by increasing production.

I would like to add to what was noted in the Politburo regarding wage systems: specifically, that government bodies are currently preparing a system of work valuation. Its idea consists in comparing various types of professions and activities according to the most uniform possible criteria, such as professional expertise, responsibility, effort, and work conditions. The trade unions' participation in this undertaking will be very useful for the objectiveness of this method and for ensuring its acceptance by society. Wages are a very complex issue. To a great extent they define the standard of living. At the same time, they are of fundamental social and moral significance.

One can fully understand the sensitivity of the working class and other groups of working people in these matters. Therefore, it is with an even greater consistency that we must counteract phenomena which impel inflation. To halt it, calm the market, and restore trust in the zloty requires a rigorous adherence to planned indicators of the growth of productivity, production, and wages, parallel with the principles of the pricing policy.

It is impossible to avoid their rise in many cases. It is influenced by the movement of prices on world markets, and other sources that bring about growth in production costs -- but only in those areas in which they are unavoidable. More often than not, one attempts to raise prices without a precise calculation of costs, and, what is more, without making an effort to lower them. Instead, the results of inefficiency and mismanagement are being shifted onto the shoulders of society. Therefore, it is essential to strengthen defense mechanisms. One of these will be the law on counteracting monopolistic practices, including the restricted possibility of raising prices on the principle dictated by those enterprises which attempt to prey on market difficulties. Work on this law is now in its final stages.

The replacing of economic calculations and efforts to lower production costs with a self-interested policy of wages and prices are phenomena we must fight ever more effectively in the working peoples' best interest. In order to move forward, in order to live better, one must discipline the use made of working time. Currently, less than three-quarters of industry's nominal capacity is being utilized on average. At the same time, the number of overtime hours is increasing and the employment department receives notification of tens and hundreds of thousands of vacancy notices.

If the wasting of time in industry were to be reduced by as little as one-tenth, that is one hour per week, we would save approximately 100,000 jobs. Managements, self-managements, and party organizations must show more courage, and adhere to principles and responsibility with regard to this matter. Such stances, I believe, will find unfailing support within the Central Committee and government.

To make organizational progress more dynamic is not only a Polish problem. Other socialist countries are also moving in this direction. A year ago, during the 18th plenum, we spoke of utilizing Soviet expertise in the area of job certification,

Comrade Wozniak yesterday named the works in which preparations for introducing this method are already in an advanced stage. Party organizations at all levels must actively encourage an extensive dissemination of this method. Comrade Prus informed us that the certification of posts occupied by white collar workers has begun in Radom. This has already yielded tangible savings. It is worthwhile to take a look at this problem from yet another angle: the point here is that -- reprehensible though it may be -- housing space is taken up by offices. Studies carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] point to the need to embark on more and varied steps in this matter. As a consequence they will make it possible to hand over additional apartments for use. After all, as far as the process of resolving the housing question is concerned, there are no small problems: Each step, each positive measure counts.

To return to the issue of work organization: The creation of so-called partner groups [grupy partnerskie] under the auspices of the Workers' Federation of Creators of Culture [Robotnicze Stowarzyszenie Tworcow Kultury] constitutes a valuable initiative.

Their idea, recently described in TRYBUNA LUDU, resembles that of the team work system. The members of the group jointly plan and draw up production tasks. They jointly sum up the effects and participate in defining the amount of money that has been earned. A climate of teamwork, an innovative attitude of conscious discipline takes shape. This is one of many examples that proves that substantial effects can be secured through better organization without additional investment. This is an extraordinarily important conclusion for the inspirational role of party organizations at all levels. On the whole, the tasks of the savings program are being fulfilled well.

The Bailbon steelworks, the Laziska electric power station, the Olsztyn Stomil plant, the glass works in Zabkowice and Inowroclaw, the Zielona Gora furniture factories -- these are just some examples from a longer list. Numerous workplaces and institutions still fail to approach the range of savings problems with deserved seriousness. It is high time that this attitude changes. The recent Politburo resolution pertaining to this burning question has been published. We expect that it will be examined at the meetings of primary party organizations and that it will enrich plans for savings action and plans that will subsequently be under systematic control.

Comrade Boszowski spoke on issues connected with indebtedness and export. These are key issues. The postulate that the origin, nature, and effects of our country's indebtedness must be outlined in a more communicative manner is correct. However, the postulate that efforts to increase exports must be significantly enhanced is most important. This is not just a path along which essential imports can be safeguarded; it is one of the levers of efficiency, quality, and of being up-to-date. Precongress discussion, especially in enterprises, must promote an increase in our economy's pro-export orientation. This theme must occupy a place commensurate with its importance, as one of the most essential conditions determining the country's development prospects.

Thus, the suggestion that a Central Committee commission dealing with foreign trade problems [komisja problemowa komitetu centralnego do sparaw handlu zagranicznegro] should be set up deserves attentive examination.

The green light for exports cannot, however, mean that foreign trips can take place under any old pretext, under the reasoning that the longer they last and the further they go, the better they are; trips paid for with state money; nor can it mean an expansion of the superstructure for employees working abroad.

Quite a number of alarming signals regarding these issues have recently come to my attention. A proportion of these turn out to be true. I will say that the appropriate conclusions will be drawn.

Esteemed comrades, it is scientific and technological progress that is of decisive importance for the country's progress and development.

We have taken many steps which have made the task more realistic and more concrete. Outlays for research within the national budget will increase from 1.8 to 2.2 percent of the budget next year. The draft plan provides for an increase to three percent, and in favor circumstance even to 3.5 percent before the end of the 5-year period. This is not a small level.

We appreciate the scientific circles' achievements. We view them as a valuable ally in overcoming stagnation and in overcoming economic and technical sluggishness. Here I would mention considerable production delays in the case of machinery and installations for the plastic processing of metal, and also unjustified hold-ups in other sectors.

Recently, on visiting the science exhibition for the community, I once again was convinced that there are many talented people; courageous thinkers, and pioneers of modernization among us. In many cases, they have created works equal to world standards in the most difficult years and contrary to all objective and subjective obstacles.

The party will extend goodwill and care to these people and will consistently support and promote everything that is creative, and truly modern.

I am convinced that the third congress of Polish science, which will be convened in March, half-way to the 10th congress, will prepare ambitious programs and tasks commensurate with socialist Poland's requirements and prospects.

We see a great opportunity for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in our integration within the CEMA framework. We have signed programs with the Soviet Union and other socialist states for economic and scientific and technical cooperation up to year 2000. These have been based upon a careful selection of tasks and linking up of forces and resources. They include leading achievements and must simultaneously be open to outstanding solutions and inventions.

The process of economic reorientation is continuing; it is achieving a higher level in long run, of the comprehensiveness of the variety of forms. In this, one can include the direct cooperation of production enterprises, scientific and research units, joint undertakings, joint investment projects, the creation of modern technological systems, the joint organization of scientific-research and experimental-construction work, the deepening cooperation and specialization, and unification and standarization. Currently, when the Soviet leadership is giving the scientific and technological progress remarkably strong impulses, when the joint operation of fraternal countries is developing together, socialism, undoubtedly, will make far more broad use of its inherent creative possibilities. The momentous decisions reached at the just-concluded CEMA extraordinary session, contribute to this.

The precongress campaign must also embrace the countryside, agriculture, and the whole of the food-production economy. In conditions of a stable agriculture policy and an improvement in the supply of the means of production, the Polish farmer's heavy labor as borne fruit in the shape of good results in recent years.

However, one must, place in bolder relief the matter of making full use of production capabilities, especially in the field of cultivation. As I am aware, the method of specific certification of soils and the (?richness) of the earth is applied universally and regularly in countries which have a modern agricultural system. Its results make it possible to have a precise and optimum selection as to what to cultivate and what fertilizers to use, and, naturally, a significant growth in crops. Unfortunately, this chance has not been sufficiently employed in Poland. It is also difficult to reconcile oneself with cases where land lies fallow, or is poorly cultivated, particularly when this happens in the center of Poland, in conditions which absolutely cannot be justified. During the congress year, more radical steps will have to be taken in this respect.

I would briefly like to speak on a few problems which should help define the content of the campaign prior to the 10th congress. In accordance with an announcement made at the preelection meeting in Kora enterprise, alterations are expected in the rescheduling of pensions and annuities for 1986 in such a way that within available resources, after consultations with trade unions, additional increases in pensions and annuities will begin from the so-called old portfolio. Conditions will also be improved for pensioners able and willing to work to obtain supplementary incomes. At the same time, in accordance with the party's social policy, we will pay greater attention to ensure help for the most needy.

In accordance with the decisions of the national conference of delegates, and workers' suggestions expressed at the 16th plenum, the struggle against social pathology -- against crime -- has been intensified. Worker and peasant inspection has a growing share in it. Application of appropriately stricter legal measures and increased prevention and control, are beginning to show results.

Following this, we will undertake more steps regarding the struggle against parasitism, because results are not sufficient. New legislative initiatives will provide the state and community with a better weapon against those who shirk work in way that threatens public order. They live from crime, or on means swindled from others. It must be our party's ambition that the 10th congress meets in a cleansed landscape.

We proclaimed a specific implementation alert a year ago. It brought results in many areas. The coming year, as Comrade Janicki stressed, should be a period of the further, consistent overcoming of executive sandbags; of increasing the permeability of resolutions and decisions; and of determined enforcement of the law.

Some of the new resolutions are in principle and in essence, are a return to earlier decisions, badly, incompletely carried out or not carried out at all, not checked in a timely manner nor with sufficient discernment; sometimes even forgotten. It is time to stop passing more, often identical resolutions on the same matters. Every new decision must be preceded by a report and analysis of the implementation of previous decisions; and if they were not carried out, the responsibility must be defined and the appropriate conclusions drawn. The great discrepancy of results achieved in identical or approximate conditions; differences which cannot be explained by objective factors, justify the development before the congress of a particular sort of competition between voivodships; between urban, parish, and work party cells; youth unions and social organizations. Following appropriate consultations, the principles, directions, and standards of this rivalry could be specified. Its results could be made into an important element within the assessments and tasks which we will approve at the 10th congress.

Party congresses will be held in the coming year in the majority of states of true socialism. Their dates are earlier than in our country. Therefore, there is an opportunity and need to precisely acquaint ourselves with the preparations, course, and achievements. The experiences of the 27th congress of the party of Lenin, the CPSU, will be of particular value to us.

We should make extensive use of them. Comrades, the year is drawing to a close. During this year we have seen further progress in the normalization of life in our country; we have taken a new step along the path of accord and renewal, and have seen improvement in the economic situation. We did not become entrenched in defensive positions; overcoming difficulties, we went forward. We strengthened the Polish link with socialism. The Sejm elections were an important event that served People's Poland well. All of us harmoniously celebrated anniversaries of important historical events: namely, the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the return of western and northern territories to the motherland. During that year, the validity of the Warsaw Pact was extended and cooperation with the fraternal parties and countries became closer. The year now drawing to a close was also a period of great activization of foreign policy, of a whole range of new Soviet peace initiatives, and of initiatives by other fraternal socialist countries, and by our community as a whole. We are fully taking part in this trend in an involved and active way.

The international situation and our internal needs require increased external activeness on our country's part. Our foreign visits and an active participation in important events served this purpose. We are breaking the barriers of political and economic isolation. We are correcting false images of today's Poland. We are gaining new friends.

The next few days will be a period of personal and familiar reflection. Let there be time to ponder what to do so that the new year may bring about new effects for our Fatherland -- the family of all Polish women and men -- effects which are greater than those of 1985, soon to be a part of history.

Comrades, allow me to express my cordial appreciation for your party activities, for your work in your workplaces, and for your public work.

Through you and on behalf of the Politburo, I thank all members and candidate members of our party and I convey my most cordial greetings to them.

The Central Committee, on behalf of our entire party, sends greetings to the members of the allied political parties, to all social activists; to everyone who holds dear the cause of national accord, the well-being of the homeland, and the increasing of the achievements of the socialist stage of our history. May the year of the 10th congress be successful for each one of us personally, for our families, for the working class, and for the nation; for Poland; for the cause of socialism and peace. [applause]

BRIEFS

CSSR COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL -- A protocol on scientific and technological cooperation between the Ministries of Communications of Czechoslovakia and Poland has been signed in Warsaw. The agreement envisages, among other things, the working out until 1990 of joint programs for modernization of electronic telephone exchanges and their application in telephone networks of large cities and the trunk network. Specialists from both states will also work on the development of fiberoptic technology, the automation of remote control systems and telecommunication control systems, as well as on the mechanization of postal work. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Dec 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU ISSUES NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

AU311121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 31 Dec 85

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's New Year Message to the Whole People Over the Radio and Television" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/12/1985 -- Dear comrades and friends, citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we end the year 1985 and the Seventh Five-Year Plan with a sense of fulfilled duty, with significant results in the country's economic and social development. In the difficult circumstances caused by the world economic crisis as well as by domestic shortfalls and contradictions, Romania has gone through another important stage on the path of strengthening its socialist system, of progress and civilization, of higher living standards for the whole people, materially and spiritually. Industry, agriculture, the other branches of the national economy continued to develop, the country's wealth and the national income have grown. There have been major achievements also in education, science and culture -- highly significant factors of progress in our socialist society.

As a result of general development and on the basis of a rising national income, the working people's real pay has gone up eight percent and the cooperative peasants' income 12 percent, as the volume of sales and services to the population has increased.

All these achievements are strong evidence of the superiority of our socialist system, of the highly scientific realistic and mobilizing character of our economic and social development plans and programmes, of the Romanian people's creative abilities and power to overcome obstacles and problems, and to take action, in full unity under the leadership of the party -- the core of our nation for the continuing rise of its free and sovereign homeland to ever higher summits of progress and civilization.

For their good results this year and in the whole 1981-1985 five-year period, I most warmly congratulate our working class, peasants and intellectuals on behalf of the party's Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and on my own behalf and wish them further victories in the firm implementation of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and of its advance to communism.

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of Socialist Romania, we start the year 1986 -- the first of the eighth five-year period -- with a daring and wide-ranging programme that will take Romania on to a new development stage, ensure its passage from the stage of a developing country to that of a medium developed country.

The resolutions of the thirteenth p rty congress are the basis for a further development of industry, agriculture, construction, science and culture, for their considerable advancement. An all-out intensive development, a new, better quality of life and work for our people will concentrate our attention.

We must resolutely pass to the attainment of these great targets from the very first workday of the new year, use all our skills and energies for the implementation of the plan and of the special programmes we have in various areas as best we can. There must be further concern strongly to develop the energy and raw materials sources, to entrench a sense of thriftiness and of responsibility for their utilization, to bring energy material consumptions down. Firm action is also required to substantially raise productivity, improve the performance and quality of production on the basis of the latest achievements in science and technology.

In agriculture, full scope for development shall be given to the new agrarian revolution that calls first of all for large outputs in all sectors, for a radical change in the peasants way of living, working and thinking.

In the spirit of the recent Congress of Science and Education resolutions, firm action is needed for the continuing progress of scientific research and the faster application of its findings to production, for a further development of education, of staff training for all economic and social sectors. We shall have to take culture and art to a higher stage, continuingly broaden the working people's horizon of knowledge, intensify the political and education activity for the moulding of the new man with an advanced conscience and morals. Let us firmly promote on all levels of society the socialist way of life, revolutionary humanism, the principles of ethics and equity, of equality of rights of all the citizens of the country.

We must be concerned to develop revolutionary worker democracy, improve the working people's participation in the management of all fields of activity, of society as a whole.

We begin the year 1986 determined to do our best and improve the management and organisation of all economic and social spheres, the revolutionary spirit, the sense of responsibility, order and discipline in all areas to best fulfill the thirteenth congress resolutions that ensure a firm advance for the attainment of mankind's golden dream -- communism -- on the soil of Romania, the whole people's welfare and happiness, the continuing strengthening of our socialist homeland's independence and sovereignty.

Dear comrades and friends, the international situation in 1985 continued to be grave and complex as a result of the on-going arms race, of the nuclear one more particularly, of the many conflicts and states of tension in various parts of the globe, of the deepening economic crisis and the very serious deterioration of the developing countries' position, of the policy of force and gross interference in the domestic affairs of states. The danger has grown of a new world war that would inevitably develop into a nuclear war destroying living conditions on our planet.

That is why the fundamental issues of our age are to stop the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, defend the foremost right of individuals, of peoples to existence, to life, to liberty and to peace.

The serious world situation requires more than ever before unity and close cooperation, an active solidarity of all peoples, of the democratic, progressive forces, everywhere to check the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war and help the resumption of the detente, understanding and broad cooperation policy, the ensurance of world peace.

The Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva was a reference moment of the outgoing year, it opened the prospects for continuing negotiations on nuclear weapons and the militarization of space. However, the fundamental questions have not been solved so that political-diplomatic actions should be stepped up, and all peoples, realistic forces rally together for mutually acceptable agreements to be reached as soon as possible, and a passage be made from statements to real disarmament measures.

Let us join our forces with the peoples of the world in the new year that the United Nations proclaimed as International Year of Peace to make it fulfill mankind's expectations and hopes for understandings apt to pave the way for disarmament, for the removal of the nuclear threat.

We will do our best to build up confidence and strengthen cooperation in the Balkans, to make it a zone of peace, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and of foreign military bases. We will support the creation of denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe, and in other parts of the world.

Under the present international circumstances, everything possible should be done to eliminate the threat and use of force, to find political negotiated solutions to all disputes among states.

We will make every effort and actively contribute to the settlement of the underdevelopment problems -- including the developing countries' huge external debt problem -- to implement a new world economic order.

Like until now, we will concentrate our international activity on the development of ties with the socialist countries, on their unity and solidarity in the struggle for socialism, for progress and peace worldwide. Furthermore we will take most firm action for the further expansion of our relations with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist ones as well, with all the states of the world, whatever their social system. We will continue to set all these relations on the principles of full equality, national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, respect for each people's right to decide its own destiny, free from outside interference.

We enter the new year firmly wishing to strengthen cooperation with the advanced, democratic forces everywhere, with all the peace-loving peoples, to make our contribution to the triumph of reason, to the aversion of the nuclear threat, to the victory of the disarmament, security and detente policy, to the ensurance of a free and independent future to our people, to all world nations.

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, may 1986, the first year of a new five-year plan period, pave the way for further and ever bigger achievements in all areas, in the work and struggle of our hard-working people for the fulfillment of the historic resolutions of the thirteenth congress, of the party programme, for the country's firm advance toward the multilaterally developed socialist society, higher standards of civilization and welfare for our entire nation, the continuing strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty.

May the year 1986 lead to real progress on the path of disarmament, detente, collaberation and peace.

I wish you, dear comrades and friends, from my heart, further success in life and work, a happy New Year full of satisfaction and joy, the fulfillment of all your wishes, health and happiness.

A happy New Year.

DAVID REPORTS ON 1986 AGRICULTURE, FOOD PLAN

AU212138 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 85 p 5

["Report on draft law on the development plan of agriculture and food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1986" presented by Agriculture Minister Gheorghe David on 17 December at the GNA Session in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu; esteemed comrade deputies:

The current session of the country's high legislative forum is holding its proceedings at a time when all our people are engaged in completing the current 5-year plan and are preparing the best conditions for fulfilling the next 5-year plan, for resolutely implementing the targets put forward by the 13th party congress, along with the orientations and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, for intensively developing all branches of the national economy, and for constantly increasing the quality and efficiency of the overall socio-economic activity.

Empowered by the government, please permit me to present to the Grand National Assembly the draft law on the adoption of the plan on the development of agriculture and food industry in 1986. Drafted under the direct guidance and leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, the draft plan on the development of agriculture and food industry in 1986 -- part and parcel of the uniform national plan on Romania's socioeconomic development -- is based on the requirements of our national economy and on the possibilities of increasing agricultural produce and foodstuff production to both ensure the amounts envisaged in the programs of the self-management and self-administration of the state fund, and to meet the other requirements of the national economy.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, stressed in his extensive speech to the Congress of Science and Education, the next 5-year plan will mark the transition to the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other areas, the achievement of a new quality in the life and labor of all our people. This draft plan orientations; its provisions aim at accentuating the process of the intensive development of our agriculture, making full use of all our reserves to increase vegetable and animal output and the output of the country's agricultural and food resources to ensure an improved material and cultural standard of living for all our people.

In conformity with the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a priority target of the 1986 plan is to substantially increase agricultural yields. Next year overall agricultural yields will increase 6-7 percent compared with 1985 and net output will increase at a higher rate, that is, 10-12 percent. We must achieve a total grain output of 31 million metric tons and increased outputs of sugar beets, sunflowers, vegetables, fruits, and grapes. As for the livestock sector, appropriate levels are also envisaged for both the number of livestock and for animal products in correlation with the provisions of the program on self-management and regional self-sufficiency.

On this basis, the 1986 draft plan envisages important increases in the deliveries of agricultural produce and foodstuffs to the state stocks.

Production increases envisaged for next year in agriculture and the food industry will be achieved on the basis of a material-technological base that is constantly developing and being modernized. In 1986, agriculture will be equipped with 17,000 tractors, 5,600 grain harvesting combines, and other agricultural equipment and machinery; and more than 50 million metric tons of organic fertilizers and 2.2 million metric tons of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash fertilizers. A further 550,000 hectares will be irrigated so that by the end of 1986 irrigated lands will amount to 3,710,000 hectares; at the same time, drainage operations will be carried out on 450,000 hectares, anti-erosion work on 245,000 hectares, agricultural land improvement and liming work on 290,000 hectares, scarification operations on 515,000 hectares, and subsoil shattering operations, on 1,370,000 hectares.

The vegetable and livestock output increase envisaged in the 1986 draft state plan is based mainly on increasing outputs per hectare and per capita of animal. For this purpose, we will take measures so all agricultural units and producers will act with the greatest of responsibility for the judicious management of lands and that they will pay great attention to increasing the productive potential of lands. In this respect, particular importance will be attached to the application of the norms for scientically and optimally organizing lands according to grasslands and working plots to ensure a more rigorous control over carrying out quality agricultural work with regard to preparing the soil, sowing and tending crops, irrigation, and crop harvesting.

As specified by Comrade Nicolae Ceuasescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, at the November RCP Central Committee Plenum, grain yields will continue to be the focus of our overall activity. To ensure the amounts envisaged by the draft law on the 1986 plan for agricultural outputs, we shall take firm measures to cultivate planned plots of land and all plots designated for secondary crops; for the latter, we will apply technologies with the same exactingness as in the case of main crops.

Special attention will be given to implementing to the letter the national program for achieving secure and stable products and the other special programs drafted at the initative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general.

Achieving the planned vegetable yields also requires more decisive action, as the party and state leadership has requested, to rationally exploit all irrigated areas, this being a sure way to achieve large and stable yields no matter what the climatic conditions.

On the basis of the established programs, we shall pay particular attention to expanding intensively cultivated plots of land. Consistently struggling to promote scientific-technological progress, scientific achievements, and advanced practices, the agricultural bodies and specialists shall see to it that all counties introduce and expand the cultivation of the most productive varieties and hybrids; produce and use quality seeds with better biological characteristics; ensure optimal plant density in accordance with the law; carry out all fertilization and crop tending work on schedule; prevent and combat all plant diseases and pests; carry out the necessary irrigation operations on the overall area to be irrigated; and shorten the harvesting period to avoid losses. They shall see to it that all equipment is used judiciously to save energy resources.

By correctly applying scientific technologies and by giving general application to the experience gained by front-ranking units, each county shall see to it that theplan provisions regarding all crops are fulfilled and overfulfilled, thus creating conditions for the delivery of all planned amounts for setting up the state stock of agricultural produce and foodstuffs and for regional self-sufficiency.

In animal breeding, to fully implement the 1986 draft plan provisions, we will pay greater attention to securing the necessary quantitative and structural fodder base by increasing average yields per hectare for all fodder crops.

To ensure the fodder base for cattle and sheep, we will expand trefoil crops and make use of all available fodder resources.

All counties shall take measures to substantially increase yields on grasslands and natural pastures and to make better use of forest grasslands suitable for grazing, to increase the reproduction and improvement of animal breeds with a view to raising the birth rate, strengthening veterinary assistance to minimize livestock losses, and increasing the average production of each animal, especially the slaughtering weight. We will also increase our concern with increasing the number of cattle and sheep on micro-farms attached to vegetable and horticultural farms, and the number of pigs in annex farms [gospodarii anexe].

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, together with the committee for people's councils problems, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of Silviculture, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives shall act to expand the activity of raising rabbits, beekeeping silkworm raising, and fish breeding by making private people, schools, and forestry units engage to a larger extent in such activities. In the food industry, to increase food production by 7 percent in correlation with the raw material basis of the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general, action shall be taken to make more judicious use of production capacities, to increase the utilization rate of raw materials and the efficiency rate, to save energy, to perfect manufacturing processes, to strengthen technological discipline, to diversify and improve product quality, and to implement the provisions of the program on developing the reproduction of culinary preparations in the 1986-90 period to ensure better supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs for our people.

The implementation of the draft provisions on developing agriculture and the food industry in 1986 will be ensured through the allocation of investment funds amounting to 52.3 billion lei; these funds are designed to ensure the improvement, acquiring new machinery and modern equipment, and modernizing orchards and vineyards. It is our duty to act with great determination to achieve all planned investments on schedule. For this purpose, we have taken steps in time to ensure the economic-technological and manufacturing studies [documentatii] for equipment, and we shall regularly pursue how the manufacturing norms are being observed on construction sites.

Esteemed comrade deputies, the provisions of the draft plan on developing agriculture and the food industry in 1986 require greater responsibility from all of us who are working in the fields to implement to the letter our programs on increasing vegetable and animal production.

Drawing all conclusions from this year's failings, we will take firm measures to strengthen order and discipline and increase individual and collective responsibility for correctly applying technologies, for eliminating any kind of waste, and for constantly developing and protecting our state and cooperative socialist ownership and our national wealth. Acting in the spirit of the country's laws and developing our concern with consistently applying the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism, we will achieve the planned indexes of the draft plan regarding item-specified production and the economic efficiency indexes.

We have all the necessary preconditions to fulfill next year's plan provisions. With the conviction that the working people in the fields and in the food industry will enthusiastically respond to the call launched by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and our country's president, to commendably fulfill the plan provisions, esteemed comrade deputies, please give power of law to the draft plan on the development of agriculture and the food industry for 1986, the implementation of which will make a further and important step along the road of achieving a new agrarian revolution, of our homeland's prosperity, and of improving the well-being of all our people.

SUPERPOWER RIVALRY CAUSES MOST WORLD TENSIONS

LD311649 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] News agency reports reflected unfortunate events in 1985. Will they also be our daily news tomorrow, and should we take seriously the Islamic Jihad threats which announce even more hijackings, suicide actions, and terrorist attacks for 1986? Or should we perhaps ask ourselves whether there is any prospect of significant relaxation of international tension in the year ahead of us. This refers mainly to East-West relations. A comment by Milka Sundic:

The world is entering 1986 with slightly more optimism, thanks mainly to intensified efforts made by peaceloving forces and a more responsible behavior of the superpowers in overcoming the crises which for many years have been shaking the world community. The idea that only through negotiations can the differences and conflicts among the military blocs be settled is gradually gaining worldwide acceptance. Confirmation of this can be found in the meeting of the leaders of the two superpowers, Reagan and Gorbachev, in Geneva. It demonstrated that even with the existence of such major differences as those which divide the United States and the USSR, serious talks and negotiations can be held without them seriously threatening either their security or that of their bloc allies.

It was also shown that relaxation of tension in U.S.-USSR relations can have a beneficial impact on overall developments in the world if account is also taken of the fact that peace in the world does not depend on the powerful and big countries alone, but on the contribution made by the international community as a whole. No doubt the superpowers are more responsible than anyone else for the future of peace, because all the unrest in the world is the result of their rivalry. This is reflected in the effort to maintain their existing positions and win new rivalries. If the hoped-for improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations does not become part of universal detente -- that is to say, if it is reduced merely to preservation of the gained positions with exclusive reliance on a military balance -- then this improvement cannot remain stable for the simple reason that this would amount to peace without a guarantee of its permanence.

The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting has not quite convinced us that the superpowers are fully aware of this fact, although the meeting was immediately followed by what can only be called a flood of assurances that it was not only peace between the great powers that had been discussed, but also the means of improving the international situation as a whole. The world outside the blocs accepts these assurances only conditionally, because until the great powers have shown by their deeds that they are in favor of firm and long-term peace throughout the world, they cannot count on unreserved trust.

Experience has shown on innumerable occasions that peace betwen the great powers does not mean simultaneous peace for everyone. This is affirmed by focal points of crisis in the world, for which the superpowers and military blocs are exclusively responsible. Crises such as the one in the Middle East and the Near East, in Southeast Asia and Central America illustrate this point best. They are all a consequence of the rivalry between the great powers and of their efforts to win over for themselves and their policy the countries involved in the conflicts, most often with a shattering outcome for peace in the world. This conduct will hardly disappear regardless of what the new meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, due to take place next June, will bring in its wake.

True, the new year will not only reflect the new meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers, but also the eighth summit of the nonaligned conutries in Zimbabwe. It would be very useful if Reagan and Gorbachev were to bear in mind that everything they will be discussing, if they do come to an understanding on something important, will constitute the best indicator of the readiness to accept the world outside the blocs as an unavoidable factor of the overall international stability. Without that, universal detente cannot even be thought of. Nevertheless, some changes, including some shifts among the superpowers, do provide some hope that 1986 will be somewhat better than the previous one.

USSR FACES PROBLEMS IN RESUMING TIES WITH ISRAEL

LD271658 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] Rabbi Abraham Cooper, associate dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles, predicts that Moscow will resume diplomatic relations with Israel in February next year and at the same time allow a great number of Soviet Jews to emigrate. Rabbi Cooper is actually only interpreting the words of a Soviet diplomat in Washington who last week spoke to the students of the Wiesenthal Center.

The Arab world is following with great attention the news of possible resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. It is certain that most Arab counties would welcome a decision on this since this would, as Arab papers write, enable Moscow to take a more active part in the Middle East peace process.

Milika Sundic in his commentary deals with the reality of the prospect of Moscow resuming diplomatic relations with Israel:

[Sundic] Predictions from various sides, primarily from Israeli and U.S. sources, that the Soviet Union could soon make a decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel which were broken in 1967, are the theme of many commentaries in the world press and diplomatic circles in the West and in the Arab world. These predictions are based on the contacts of Soviet diplomats with responsible Israeli presonalities, among which a particularly significant one was a meeting between Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign affairs minister, and Israeli Prime Minister Peres in New York during the United Nations General Assembly session. They are also based on the fact that on the Soviet side there have been no denials of the news, which first appeared in some Arab papers, that Moscow and Tel Aviv could resume diplomatic relations.

True, it must be said at once that Yugoslavia has also been included in the speculation of possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. This was denied by the Yugoslav side, saying that none of the reasons which had led Yugoslavia to break diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967 had been eliminated. Israel is still occupying considerable Arab territories and in its everyday behavior it still follows that very same policy which led to tension in the Middle East. Yugoslavia, as is well-known, recognizes the existence of Israel as a state but not its behavior, primarily its not recognizing the right of the Arab Palestinian people to create an independent state. In other words, the resumption of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Israel depends exclusively on Israel.

So far the Soviet Union follows the same sort of principles, though its role in the Middle and Near East is significantly different. As one of the leading bloc powers, the Soviet Union is making attempting to join the process of solving the Middle East crisis, that is, to become an equal partner with the United States, whose positions in that part of the world are significantly more favorable. These positions enable the United States to have a crucial impact on all combinations which are related to Israeli-Arab skirmishes.

However, in becoming an unavoidable factor in solving the Middle East criis, the Soviet Union is hampered by not having diplomatic relations with Israel and by the fact that both Israel and the United States condition the Soviet involvement in peace processes on Soviet diplomatic recognition of Israel. However, how could it be carried out without creating a threat to relations with Syria, Libya and other Arab radical regimes? The Soviet Union would primarily have to ensure their support and understanding before it decides to take that step. Only in case some other interests of Moscow prevail, the Soviet Union would not give a great deal of consideration to what individual Arab countries think about its resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. True, everything is possible, even that the Soviet Union is not dong anything in this field without the suuport Syria, that is, its tacit agreement. The position of Syria in relations to its neighbors is very delicate and it is not surprising that efforst are being made to normalize relations with Jordan and to avoid any confrontation with Israel which has recently assumed serious proportions. Still, it is not going to be easy for Moscow to resume diplomatic relations with Israel if it does not get concessions which could at least approximately justify such a step. They cannot be seen at the moment, but it does not mean that they cannot be counted on.

GENERAL SEES DEFENSE CAPABILITY ENDANGERED

AU271722 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Dec 85 p 1

[E.C. report]

[Excerpts] In the discussion regarding the federal budget for next year and the allocation of its biggest part for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army, a very often asked question was the question about the impact on the increase in the budget on inflation. To what extent will the protion of the country's national income for the Army fit into the fight for the stabilization and reduction of inflaction? We asked this of Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense.

"A full explanation regarding the size of the Yugoslav People's Army budget for 1986 and its comparison with the real needs of the Yugoslav People's Army, which are determined by the current and future conditions of the country's defense, was presented by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in his speech in the SFRY Assembly."

Various commentaries about the level of the Army's budget impact on inflation have been heard.

A drastic reduction in the Army's budget, which has been going on since 1980, has not, until now, helped in the stabilization of the economy. It has, rather, endangered the modernization of our armed forces and thus the defense capability of the country. Therefore, those who are seeking the solution to the current economic crisis and social problems in a further reduction of the Army budget are deeply mistaken. Taking this path, we would surely achieve only an unacceptable endangerment of the defense capability of the country which, as a vital function of our society, is necessary for the overall stability of our country.

The solution to the economic problems should be primarily sought through the significant improvement of and increase in production and through much larger and more effective work with appropriate economic stimuli and economic pressure. Only in this context can we objectivley appreciate every kind of expenditure.

Army pensions are in some circles unjustifiably the subject of criticism. In 1985 they, however, increased by less than the pensions of workers in all republics and provinces except those in Vojvodina. According to the law, Army pensioners in 1985 should receive 85 percent of the December 1984 active Army personnel's salary (1941 Memorial Medal bearers should receive 100 percent), but due to inflation and inadequate coordination, they received only 69 percent (1941 Memorial Medal bearers received 81 percent). The income of active Army personnel has also been increasing at a lower rate than that of the workers in the field of economy and the federal administration organs, with whom the Army personnel are being compared. Why would the Army and all other pensioners be that category of the population which suffers the misfortunes of inflation the most?

ZARKOVIC ATTENDS INDIAN CONGRESS CELEBRATIONS

Arrives in Bombay

LD262320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Bombay 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, arrived in Bombay tonight, where it will participate in tomorrow's celebration to mark the Indian National Congress's 100th anniversary. Stanislav Stojanovic, LCY Central Committee executive secretary, also arrived with the delegation.

At Bombay's airport, capital of the Indian state of Maharashtra, the Yugoslav delegation was greeted by A.I. Bathia, Congress Party general secretary. Vidoje Zarkovic was received by Nilangekar Patil, that Indian state's chief minister tonight.

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD272230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bombay, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is leading the LCY delegation at the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the Indian National Congress, had talks today in Bombay with Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian minister for external affairs. It was stressed in these talks that relations between Yugoslavia and India are developing to the satisfaction of both sides. With the assessment that cooperation between the LCY and the Indian National Congress and other sociopolitical organizations and state bodies is developing very well, it was emphasized in the talks that the bases of these relations were laid by President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru; their successors are dutybound to contribute to strengthening Yugoslav-Indian friendship.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Indian minister also discussed international questions and, above all, the activities of the Nonaligned Movement which both Yugoslavia and India helped to establish. In this part of the talks there was disucssion of the immediate task of the nonaligned countries for the most successful possible preparations for the eighth summit in Harare and for the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau in April next year in New Delhi. It was agreed that Yugoslavia and India should cooperate as closely as possible in the preparations for the two meetings.

Zarkovic and Baghat also discussed world economic problems and the development of international relations, especially between the developing countries. During the talks, the Yugoslav delegation submitted to Baghat, the minister for external afairs, a message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium for the president of the Indian National Congress, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. On behalf of the Indian National Congress, Baghat thanked the League of Communists Yugoslavia for responding to the invitation and for sending the most high-ranking delegation to the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the party.

Meets Rajiv Gandhi

LD301017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0601 GMT 30 Dec85

[Text] Bombay, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and India, two friendly and nonaligned countries, and also the LCY and the Indian National Congress, are linked by the same objectives: a struggle for peace, disarmament, equitable international cooperation, and for the construction of a new and more equitable international economic system. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and India has developed and continues to develop on the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement, of which both India and Yugoslavia were founding members.

This, among other things, was stressed during a cordial and friendly conversation conducted late last night by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress and Indian prime minister.

It was pointed out that the bases for close and friendly bilateral cooperation, especially within the Nonaligned Movement, were laid during the many meetings between President Tito and Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Zarkovic and Gandhi agreed that it was particularly important for the Nonaligned Movement that Zimbabwe had been chosen to be the host of the eighth summit. They expressed Yugoslavia and and India's readiness to cooperate so that the eighth summit next autumn would be as successful as possible. Zarkovic and Gandhi are convinced that this summit will make a special contribution to the solution of acute problems in southern Africa, economic difficulties of the developing countries, and other problems concerning existence in the world.

During the talks special attention was paid to the economic crisis in the world which is affecting the developing countries most of all. The president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and thepresident of the Indian National Congress denounced attempts to use economic pressure on the developing countries to restrict their independence and slow down their development.

Zarkovic and Gandhi believe that one of the basic weaknesses of the developing world is the fact that they do not know each other well enough. They are convinced that fuller information about each country's possibilities would not only facilitate but considerably expand reciprocal cooperation among the developing countries. In this context Zarkovic and Gandhi decided that Yugoslavia and India must make an effort to improve their economic cooperation, which lags behind their good and friendly political relations.

During the meeting, Zarkovic passed on to Gandhi the greetings and best wishes of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee to the Indian National Congress leadership in connection with the centenary of this oldest Indian party. Vidoje Zarkovic stressed that the presence of the LCY delegation at the celebration of this significant anniversary represents yet another expression of friendship and respect between two nonaligned countries, India and Yugoslavia, and especially between the Indian National Congress and the LCY.

Stanislav Stojanovic, an executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was present at the meeting between Zarkovic and Gandhi.

LCY Greets Congress Party

LD272253 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2205 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today paid tribute to India's non-aligned foreign policy as a "firm factor of peace in Asia and the world as a whole."

A message sent by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency to the Indian National Congress, the party in power in New Delhi, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its founding, says that India, as well as Yugoslavia, sees its firm commitment to the policy and movement of non-alignment as the best guarantee of its independence and national interests, peace and cooperation in the world.

Yugoslavia reiterated its tribute to and respect for India, a co-founder of the Non-Aligned Movement, for its constant and all-round contribution to the consolidation of the role and activity of the movement which is a powerful factor of democratization of international relations and peaceful resolving of acute world problems.

The LCY message adds that it is the priority task of all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in the present situation to prevent a further deterioration of the international situation and consolidate the struggle for equality-based international economic and political relations. The strengthening of the activity of the movement of non-aligned countries is of vital importance in this struggle, the message stresses.

The observance of the 100th anniversary of the Indian party in Bombay is attended by a Yugoslav delegation, headed by president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic, which is viewed as a confirmation of a dynamic and fruitful friendship existing between the two countries and parties.

Zarkovic Returns From India

LD311533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Dec (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, returned to Belgrade from Bombay this afternoon. Vidoje Zarkovic had attended the celebration of the centenary of the formation of the Indian National Congress party. On returning to Belgrade, Vidoje Zarkovic said that he had discussed with Indian leaders Yugoslavia's cooperation with India on the bilateral plane and within the policy of nonalignment.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS, CONDEMNS TERRORISM

LD281252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council, presided over by Janez Semljaric, today established stances on the comments and proposals of the assemblies of the republics and provinces on the draft resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1986.

The Federal Executive Council adopted several decisions and regulations for implementing laws concerning economic relations with other countries.

The Federal Executive Council examined information on the latest terrorist actions in neighboring countries. If firmly condemned these senseless terrorist acts in which a number of innocent people were killed. The council reaffirmed Yugoslavia's determination to make a full contribution to the struggle for the prevention and elimination of all forms of terrorism, which threaten the lives of people and security and peace in the world, and adopted appropriate conclusions.

DOLANC INTERVIEWED ON UNIFICATION, NATIONALISM

LD301332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servic e in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- "It took us a long time to more clearly identify our problems, because we were living in illusions; even, if you wish, on the laurels of the revolution," Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, said in an interview to the Zagreb weekly DANAS. "We used to say that the revolution was not over, but we behaved as if there was nothing which could threaten its continuity. It seems that we have now freed ourselves of this illusion."

Assessing the past year, Dolanc said that it was characterized by the fact that, after the identification of the problems, a social action began aimed at their resolution. After drawing attention to some successful moments, Dolanc said that they were more the result of a strong action on the part of the state than of the reorientation of our economy and our entire life.

Dolanc stressed that the conditions for changes in our behavior are now more mature or are in the stage of maturing. "This is our last chance. If we do not take advantage of it there will not be another. We are in a situation which is so serious that if we let this chance slip we will jeopardize our basic achievementsand the basic values of the revolution. Everyone whould know this. No one can insist on certain things at the expense of provoking a political crisis. Should that crisis ever occur life will be very difficult, and everyone should know this."

Dwelling on presuppositions about a "third Yugoslavia" and some demands for changes in our federative and socialist system, Dolanc said that they cannot survive without support from foreign forces. "They are based on these combinations. Too little is said about this in the public. I think that we will have to talk about this very soon and tell the public who it is that they are relying on."

Speaking of the theses for the unification of Slovenia, Dolanc said that during the revolution unification was in our program, but with a meaning different from that of today. Some people say Slovenia should orient itself toward central Europe, and some people say toward the Catholic central Europe. To any person with any common sense, anyone who is prepared to think a little, it is absolutely clear that inthese conditions there would be no Slovenes in 100 years. Such is the pressure from the Germans and from a nation speaking a Romance [Romani] language. We have the experience of Julijska Krajina and of a part of Slovene Istria: there are very few Slovenes there today.

We have a similar experience with Carinthia. You can imagine to what extent the Slovenes would be threatened if they were to find themselves in a community of that sort. I am one of those people who claim that never before has the Slovene nation been as free as it is today, never in its history. This has to be stated clearly. And we should know about it.

As far as Croatia is concerned, what sort of Croatia would it be, and an independent state to boot, without Dalmatia, without Istria, and without the islands? There have been many kinds of possible combinations concerning Bosnia. Claims on Vojvodina are still extant, not to mention the concept of a Greater Macedonia by Macedonian chauvinists, which is a political anomaly one cannot conceive other than as an attack on the present free SR of Macedonia, and as a manipulation against the freedom of the Macedonian people. All the combinations about Montenegro are known -- are they Montenegrins or are they Serbs? I am deeply convinced that Serbia could not remain and develop on its own.

In his interview to DANAS, Stane Dolanc also dwelt on the growth of nationalism, pointing out that all forms of nationalism are equally dangerous. When asked which nationalism is more dangerous, the one "on the scene" or the one "behind the scene," Dolanc said: "I am afraid that it is often the one behind the scene that is more dangerous because it is more difficult to fight. We condemned Albanian nationalism and irredentism in all possible ways because it was on the scene. We did not eliminate it, but we managed to unmask it politically. Those forms of nationalism behind the scene are no less dangerous. Less is said about them and they are condemned in a milder way. Today we can see that they are dangerous and persistent, particularly because they are connected with foreign countries, and because they utilize many methods in order to act against the system and Yugoslavia." In this connection Dolanc said that nationalism can be halted primarily by resolving the present economic situation, active political work, clarifications, public condemnation and, wherever necessary, by other means, because Yugoslavia can only survive as a federative and self-managing country. No other Yugoslavia is possible.

MEDICAL BODY CONCERNED ABOUT KOSOVO TUBERCULOSIS

LD252047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Federal Institute for Social Health has invoked Article 42 of the Federal Law on Infectious Diseases for the first time in its history by asking for more effective measures to counter the worrying trend in tuberculosis cases in Kosovo.

The federal institute estimated that each year in Kosovo there are 83 new tuberculosis cases per 1,000 inhabitants, which is significantly greater than the Yugoslav average.

Particularly worrying is the statistic, it also was estimated, that those suffering from tuberculosis under 24 years old in our province are three times greater in number than the Yugoslav average.